



BOROUGH OF BATLEY

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1947

WILLIAM J. FRAIN, M.B., Ch.B. (St. And.), D.P.H. (St. And.).

DEWSBURY
The Stanley Press Ltd., 27, Bradford Road,
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To His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Batley.

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for 1947. It will be observed from the Report that the health of the town remained satisfactory.

There were no serious epidemics, but the occurrence of a few cases of Infantile Paralysis during the summer months was quite an event in the history of Public Health in Batley. Fortunately there were only a few cases and it did not reach even mild epidemic proportions, but the knowledge of the serious proportions to which Infantile Paralysis epidemics could extend in some American cities caused a natural amount of national and local anxiety.

It is pleasing to record an increase in the birth rate for the second year in succession. The fall in the death rate last year has not been maintained as there is a slight rise in the death rate this year.

The attendances at all the M. & C. W. Clinics continued satisfactory. There was an acute shortage of Health Visitors or Temporary Nurses for the first nine months, but fortunately the services of three Temporary Nurses were obtained in November which considerably relieved the position.

The work of the Sanitary Inspectors continued to be carried out in a satisfactory manner and it is perhaps not generally appreciated how great a contribution this work is towards maintaining the health of the town.

The position in regard to Public Conveniences did not shew much improvement and it is most unfortunate that the Corporation is not allowed to proceed with a scheme for Central Public Conveniences. Some improvements, however, were carried out to different Public Conveniences in some parts of the Borough.

The main problem of the Department is still, of course, the Housing problem, although it is a real joy to see the steady progress of Housing in both permanent and temporary houses, particularly in the Healey Estate ; the waiting list for houses does not seem to appreciably decrease serious overcrowding, and slum conditions continue to prevail ; it is new houses we require and we require them urgently and on a large scale.

There appears to be an increasing interest in Smoke Abatement, and an appreciation of the fact that it is wrong that we should inhale smoky atmosphere into our lungs if this can be avoided. Unfortunately the problem does not only arise from Industrial Smoke, but Domestic Smoke is also at fault. The greatest obstacle to measures for Smoke Abatement will probably be found to be in the fact that none of us wishes to give up something which we regard as one of our very best friends, namely our own cosy sitting room coal fire.

This was the last complete year of the M. & C. W. Services under Batley Corporation as they were to follow the School Medical Services in going to the West Riding County Council on 5th July, 1948, when the new National Health Service Act came into operation.

Towards the end of 1947 it was decided that from 1st January, 1948, Batley would be included in one of the 31 Divisions formed in the West Riding for Preventive Health Services. Batley and Heckmondwike were grouped together to form one Division with a population of approximately 50,000, and I was designated Medical Officer of Health for Batley M.B. and Heckmondwike U.D.C. and Divisional Medical Officer for the West Riding.

I should like to mention my gratitude to Dr. J. Battersby, the Medical Officer of Health for Heckmondwike and Mirfield, who acted for me during the first six months of the year when I was ill ; and also to Dr. J. S. Walters from the County Medical Officer's Staff, who was kindly delegated by the County Medical Officer to help me during the second half of the year, particularly with outdoor duties.

I should like to express my gratitude to my staff for their outstanding devotion to duty during my lengthy illness and semi-convalescence, and I would like to mention in particular, Mr. Hornby, the Senior Sanitary Inspector, Miss Lister, the Chief Clerk, and Miss Walton, the Matron of the Maternity Home.

I take this opportunity of thanking the members of the Public Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees for their courtesy and encouragement, and in particular, my Chairman, for his never failing readiness to help at all times.

WILLIAM J. FRAIN.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

(a) MEDICAL.

Medical Officer of Health, Medical Superintendent Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, School Medical Officer and Medical Superintendent Maternity Home and Superintendent of all the Corporation Medical Services.	W. J. FRAIN, M.B., Ch.B., (St. And.), D.P.H. (St. And.).
Assistant Medical Officer of Health, M. and C.W. (part time)	Three temporary assistants.
Consulting Obstetric Surgeon	H. Agar, M.B., Ch.B. (Leeds), F.R.C.S. (Eng.), M.R.C.O.G.
Consulting Ophthalmic Surgeon and Hon. Ophth. Surgeon Maternity Home (part time)	Randal Herley, B.A., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P.S. (Glas.).
Ophthalmic Surgeon	Sydney K. Sledge, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S.
Orthopædic Surgeon (part time)	H. L. Crockatt, M.B., Ch.B. (Leeds).

(b) OTHERS.

School Dentist	W. J. Brown, L.D.S. (V.U. Manc.).
Public Analyst (part time)	Fred W. M. Jaffè, B.Sc., F.I.C.
Senior Sanitary Inspector	Harold Hornby, F.R. San.I. [] ‡ Ib Ollett Silver Medallist.
District Sanitary Inspectors	{ J. H. Raynor [] ‡ Ib G. E. Bottomley [] ‡ W. Jennings [] ‡ Resigned October, 1947. J. A. Hall [] ‡ Commenced Jan., 1947.
Health Visitors and School Nurses	{ M. K. Donaghey, § || O Resigned May, 1947. D. E. Rhodes, § || O Resigned June, 1947.
Temporary Nurses	{ E. Allen § || C. M. Stewart § D. L. Rawson § || Commenced October, 1947. V. M. Twigg § || Commenced November, 1947. C. Chambers § || Commenced October, 1947. M. Williams § || Commenced October, 1947. M. Martin § || Commenced August, 1947. Resigned October, 1947.
Masseuse	C. Pickard, § ¶ Resigned September, 1947.
Chief Clerk	K. Lister

*—Holds Gas and Air Analgesia Certificate.

General Statistics, 1947.

Area of Batley in Acres	4,461
Number of Births (Males 394, Females 475)	869
Birth Rate	22.1
Illegitimate Births (Males 15, Females 23)	38
Number of Still Births Registered	26
Illegitimate Birth-Rate per 1,000 Registered	43.7
Number of Deaths, including Residents who died away from Batley (Males 288, Females 282)	570
Death Rate	14.5
Infantile Death-Rate per 1,000 Births Registered	43.7
Illegitimate Death-Rate per 1,000 Births Registered	1.2
Tuberculosis Death-Rate (all forms) per 1,000	0.43
Phthisis Death-Rate per 1,000	0.36
Zymotic Death-Rate per 1,000	0.1
Respiratory Diseases Death-Rate per 1,000 (excluding Phthisis)	1.9
Cancer Death-Rate per 1,000	1.9
Cases of Infectious Disease notified (including all forms of Tuberculosis)	454
Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified	16
Cases of other forms Tuberculosis notified	8
Number of Inquests	36
Rateable Value	£193,591
Rate of 1d. in the £ produces	Est. £736
Rainfall in inches	24.8
Number of Wet Days	138
Poor Law Relief Distributed (including Birstall Ward)	£9,596 7s. 3d

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

AREA.—4,461 acres.

RATEABLE VALUE (1-4-47) £193,591

SUM REPRESENTED BY A PENNY RATE Estimated
£736.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.—These have been described in
previous annual reports.

**Borough of Batley—Vital Statistics of Whole District
during 1947 and Previous Years.**

Yearly Average	Estimated Population	NETT BIRTHS		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT			
				Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
		Number	Rate per 1,000	Number	Rate per 1000 Nett Births	Number	Rate per 1000
10 years 1901-10	31,694	827	26.1	143	171	537	17.0
10 years 1911-20	36,435	676	20.5	93	123	571	16.0
10 years 1921-30	35,765	624	17.3	48	76	485	13.4
10 years 1931-40	36,246	493	13.5	26	53	510	14.0
Year							
1940	38,740	524	13.5	30	57.3	609	15.7
1941	38,210	550	14.4	22	39.6	534	13.9
1942	37,101	630	17.02	27	42.9	454	12.3
1943	36,160	657	18.2	35	53.3	579	16.0
1944	36,250	702	19.4	30	42.7	517	14.3
1945	36,100	598	16.6	29	48.5	529	14.6
1946	38,480	766	19.9	35	45.7	533	13.9
1947	39,310	869	22.1	38	43.7	570	14.5

England & Wales	....	20.5	....	41	....	12.0
126 County Bor- oughs and Great Towns including London	....	23.3	....	47	....	13.0
148 Smaller Towns	....	22.2	....	36	....	11.9
LONDON	....	22.7	....	37	....	12.8

			Total	M.	F.	
Live Births—Legitimate			831	379	452	
Illegitimate			38	15	23	Birth Rate 22.1
Stillbirths	....	....	26	12	14	Rate per 1,000
						total births 29.0
Deaths	....	....	570	288	282	Death Rate 14.5
						Rate per 1,000
Deaths from puerperal causes :—				Deaths		total births
Puerperal sepsis	....	....		1		1.1
Other puerperal causes	....	....		2		2.2
Total	....	....		3		3.4

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—

All infants per 1,000 live births	....	....	....	43.7
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	....	....	....	44.5
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	....	....	....	26.3
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	....	....	....	75
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	....	....	....	Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	....	....	....	1
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	....	....	....	4

There has not been excessive mortality during the year from any of the notifiable infectious diseases.

BIRTHS.—The Registrar-General reports the registration—which is distinct from notification—of 869 births in Batley during 1947. There were 26 still births registered in addition to the live births.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT, 1907.—Doctors notified 4, midwives 880, and other persons 2 births, a total of 886 during 1947. Of these 23 were still births.

INFANTILE DEATH RATE.—Of the infant deaths twenty-one were due to premature birth and/or congenital debility.

Causes of Death in Batley for the year, 1947.

1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	—	19. Heart Disease	172
2. Cerebro-Spinal fever	—	20. Other diseases of the circulatory system	27
3. Scarlet fever	—	21. Bronchitis	39
4. Whooping Cough	1	22. Pneumonia	20
5. Diphtheria	—	23. Other respiratory diseases	14
6. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	14	24. Ulceration of the stomach or Duodenum	10
7. Other forms of tuberculosis	3	25. Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)	4
8. Syphilitic diseases	—	26. Appendicitis	1
9. Influenza	—	27. Other digestive diseases	12
10. Measles	—	28. Nephritis	10
11. Acute Poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis	—	29. Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis	1
12. Acute infectious encephalitis	1	30. Other maternal causes	2
13. Cancer of buccal cavity and œsophagus (males)	2	31. Premature births	8
uterus (females)	8	32. Congenital malformations, birth injury, infantile disease	13
14. Cancer of stomach and duodenum	19	33. Suicide	4
15. Cancer of breast	1	34. Road Traffic accidents	1
16. Cancer of all other sites	45	35. Other violent causes	10
17. Diabetes	7	36. All other causes	47
18. Intra-cranial vascular lesions	74		

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

1—Detailed information as to the Health Services was given in the Annual Reports for 1930 and 1931. Existing conditions are summarised in this Annual Report.

(i) Full particulars of the Public Health Officers of the Authority are given at the beginning of this Report.

(ii) (a) **LABORATORY FACILITIES.**—There has been no change in the existing arrangements. Facilities are provided at Wakefield for the examination of pathological and bacteriological specimens.

(b) **AMBULANCE FACILITIES.**—These are adequate for the requirements of the district.

The Oakwell Joint Hospital Board provide an Ambulance for the transport of cases of infectious disease admitted to their hospital. The Dewsbury Joint Hospital Board provide an ambulance for infectious cases admitted to that Hospital from the Soothill Ward.

(c) **NURSING IN THE HOME.**—The Batley Nursing Service functions in three wards of the Borough. The Soothill Ward is served by the Dewsbury Nursing Association and the Birstall Ward by the Birstall Nursing Association.

HOME HELPS.

In addition to the arrangements for general nursing in the homes of the people, the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee have instituted the provision of Home Helps where a mother is temporarily laid aside through child-birth.

No. of persons on Corporation's register at end of year, 6.
11 Patients took advantage of the scheme.

CHILD MINDERS.

During the year no application was received from persons desiring to become registered Child Minders. At the end of the year three women's names were on the register, but no child was being nursed under the scheme.

WARTIME NURSERIES.

The Batley Corporation decided to close the two Batley Wartime Nurseries on the 31st March, 1946.

DOMESTIC HELPS.

The Council decided to introduce a Scheme of " Domestic Helps " in accordance with the M/H Circular 179/44 for an experimental period of six months as from 1st April, 1946.

Owing to the poor response to the Domestic Help Scheme the Council recommended that the Scheme be abandoned, and the Ministry of Health notified accordingly.

(d) Clinics and Treatment Centres.

Name	Address.	Sessions.	Authority Providing.
Ante Natal Clinic	Wellington Street, Batley	Weekly, Tuesday and Weekly Wednesday, 9-15 a.m.—12 noon. Weekly, Monday and Weekly, Thursday, 2—5 p.m.	Batley Corporation
Post Natal Clinic	Wellington Street	Fortnightly Thursday 9-15 a.m.—12 noon	Ditto
Infant Welfare Centre	Ditto	Tuesday, 2—4 p.m. Friday, 2—4 p.m.	Ditto
Ditto	Constitutional Club Low Lane, Birstall	Wednesday, 2—4 p.m.	Ditto
Ditto	Parochial Hall, Hanging Heaton	2nd Thursday 2—4 p.m.	Ditto
Consultative Ante Natal Clinic	Batley Hospital	Tuesday, 9-15 a.m.	Ditto
Diphtheria Immuni- sation Clinic	Wellington Street, Batley	Fortnightly Friday 9-30 a.m.—12 noon	Ditto
Orthopædic Clinic	Temperance Hall, Batley	Monthly 3rd Thursday 9-30—10-30 a.m.	Ditto
Massage, etc. Clinic	Ditto	Monday & Thursday 9-30 a.m. to 12 noon 2—5 p.m.	Ditto
Minor Ailments Clinic	School Clinic Market Place, Batley	Daily, 9 a.m. and 4-15 p.m.	Ditto
Ditto	Constitutional Club Low Lane, Birstall	Wednesday, 4 p.m.	Ditto
Ophthalmic Clinic	School Clinic Market Place, Batley	When required,	Ditto
Dental Clinic	Back Cambridge Street, Batley	Monday—Friday 9 a.m.—12 noon. 2—5 p.m. Saturdays, 9 a.m.— 12 noon.	West Riding County Council
Aural Clinic	Batley Hospital	When required.	Ditto
Tuberculosis Dispensary	Branch House Chambers, Batley	Thursday, 2—4 p.m. and 6—8 p.m.	Ditto
Treatment Centres for Venereal Disease	Dewsbury Infirmary	Monday, 2 p.m. Thursday, 6-30 p.m.	Ditto

(e) **HOSPITALS.**—There were no changes during the year in the hospital services, public or voluntary, whether within or without the area, which are used by the inhabitants of the area.

During 1947 the attendances of Batley residents at the Venereal Diseases Clinics were :—

Dewsbury Infirmary—64 males and 23 females.

Leeds Infirmary—8 males and 2 females.

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

During the year 1947, 815 individual patients attended the Ante-Natal Clinic and made 2,500 attendances.

POST-NATAL CLINIC.

235 patients made 246 attendances at the Post- Natal Clinic.

CONTRACEPTIVE CLINIC.

No Patients attended.

ATTENDANCES AT WELFARE CENTRES, 1947.

CENTRE.	No. of mothers on Register	Expectant Mothers	Mothers with Infants		New admissions		Average attendance per mother
			Under 12 mths.	Between 1 and 5 yrs.	Under 12 mths.	Between 1 and 5 yrs.	
WELLINGTON STREET							
TUESDAY	661	—	2,907	787	283	5	5.6
FRIDAY	610	—	2,583	836	204	2	5.6
BIRSTALL	441	—	1,874	815	146	2	6.1
HANGING HEATON	68	—	188	105	21	1	4.3
TOTALS	1,780	—	7,552	2,543	654	10	5.7

RECORD OF INFANTS MEDICALLY EXAMINED AT CENTRES DURING RECENT YEARS.

Yearly Average	New Cases Seen	ALL CASES.		Not wholly satisfactory
		Infants under 6 months.	Older Children	
1926-30	211	358	325	322
1931-35	245	465	539	238
1936-40	305	563	387	244
1941-44	269	389	353	534
Year.				
1944	338	410	415	576
1945	411	523	478	757
1946	373	534	327	589
1947	504	1,004	514	872

3. (ii) **MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES.**
The Maternity Home at

The Maternity Home administered by the Town Council has been previously described.

During 1947 there were 326 bookings ; 318 patients admitted ; 314 confinements, and 316 infants born.

The Corporation decided that maternity patients who resided outside the Borough should not be admitted to the Maternity Home.

SUMMARY OF WORK PERFORMED BY MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES DURING 1947.

		Names of Midwives.				Relief Midwives.				Total
		E. A. Fearnside	M. H. Foy.	D. J. Jackson.	F. Kitson.	A. Layland.	E. Sandford.	M. Howarth.	E. Tozer.	
Visits to Ante Natal cases		111	220	328	241	3	..	..	..	903
Cases attended.	As Midwife	70	69	98	59	60	9	..	..	365
	As Maternity Nurse.	6	8	5	2	..	1	..	..	22
No. of visits to patients following delivery.		1167	1240	1344	687	856	114	201	14	5623

(iii) **INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR MOTHERS OR CHILDREN** (apart from Poor Law) is not provided.

(iv) **HEALTH VISITORS.**

The arrangements made for the visiting of children between the ages of one and five years are as previously.

Number of visits paid during the year by all Health Visitors :

- | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------|------|------|------|----|
| (a) To expectant mothers | First visits | .... | .... | .... | 40 |
| (b) To children | Total visits | .... | .... | .... | 55 |

- | | | |
|---|-------------------|-------|
| (b) To children under 1 year of age | Total visits | 55 |
| | First visits | 905 |
| (c) To children 1 year of age and over | Total visits | 1,402 |

- | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|------|------|------|-------|
| (c) To children between the | Total visits | .... | .... | .... | 1,402 |
| ages of 1 and 5 years | Total visits | .... | .... | .... | 996 |

In addition to the foregoing, the Health Visitors have made visits to cases of :—

Pneumonia	....	....	....	....	15
Tuberculosis	....	....	....	....	49
Still Births	....	....	....	....	2
Epidemic Diarrhœa	....	....	....	....	7
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	....	....	....	....	2
Pemphigus Neonatorum	....	....	....	....	1
Miscellaneous	....	....	....	....	283
					<hr/> 359

The preceding figures do not include visits paid by the nurses in their capacity as School Nurses, which were 1,833. The grand total, therefore, of visits by the Health Visitors and School Nurses during 1947 was 4,663.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

Total number of children under 5 years of age who attended at the Centres for the first time during the year and who, on the date of their first attendance, were :—

- (i) Children under 1 year of age 654
- (ii) Children between the ages of 1 and 5 years 10

Total number of children under 5 years of age who attended at the Centres during the year, and who, at the end of the year, were :—

- (i) Children under 1 year of age 581
- (ii) Children over 1 year of age 1,484

(v) CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

- (a) Number of persons on the register who were receiving children for reward at the end of the year 2
- (b) Number of children on the Register :—
 - (i) At the end of the year 3
 - (ii) Who died during the year None
 - (iii) On whom inquests were held during the year None
- (c) Number of Infant Protection Visitors at the end of the year who were :—
 - (i) Health Visitors None
 - (ii) Female, other than Health Visitors None
 - (iii) Male None

No proceedings were taken during the year, no sanctions were necessary, neither were any orders sought under Section 67 of the Act of 1932.

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN. (Section 7 of the Adoption of Children (Regs.) Act, 1939).

- (a) Number of persons who gave notice during the year 19
- (b) Number of Children in respect of whom notice was given during the year 16
- (c) Number of Children under supervision at the end of the year 46

(vi) **ARRANGEMENTS FOR DENTAL, ORTHOPÆDIC, ETC., CASES.**

Dental Defects :—

The following is a summary of the work carried out :—

Dental Inspection and Treatment of Maternity and Child Welfare Patients, 1947.

Patients	Number Treated	Number of Attendances	Anæsthetics Administered		Extractions		Other Operations		Patients Fitted with Dentures
			General	Local	Temporary	Permanent	F'ings	Oth'r	
Adults	135	372	5	91	—	276	154	75	8
Children	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	135	372	5	91	—	276	154	75	8

Aural Cases :—

Seven pre-school children (new) were seen during 1947, and 3 re-examinations were made.

Visual Defects :—

The eyes of 15 pre-school children were examined at the Ophthalmic Clinic. 2 children were re-examined. The following errors of refraction, including Squint, were seen :—

Hypermetropia, 5 ; Compound Hypermetropic Astigmatism, 3 ; Simple Hypermetropic Astigmatism, 1 ; Squint, 6.

Amongst the errors of refraction 7 children were suffering from Squint. Spectacles were prescribed in 6 cases but in 1 case it was not found necessary to alter the spectacles previously prescribed and 8 children did not require spectacles.

Orthopædics :—

The Orthopædic Surgeon examined 12 (new) patients under school age and made 24 re-examinations. There were 85 attendances at the Massage, &c. Clinic.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1. (i) **WATER SUPPLY.**—Particulars of the Batley Water supply have been given in previous annual reports. The chief source is from the town's own reservoirs situated about eighteen miles away in the Pennine Hills. This water is excellent in every respect, both for domestic and trade purposes.

(ii) DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE. The Borough Surveyor, Mr. T. Mossop, states :—

Sewage Disposal.

Preparations are being made for the connecting up of the Soothill Section of our sewerage system to the Dewsbury Corporation's sewer for treatment at Mitchell Laithes Disposal Works.

Sewerage Work was completed on Parts II and III of the Healey Lane Housing Estate.

Plans have been prepared in connection with sewerage Schemes for Staincliffe and Fieldhead Lane Estates.

2. RIVERS AND STREAMS.—The West Riding of Yorkshire Rivers Board is the authority which exercises supervision over the Batley Beck. It is polluted by dye water, trade waste, etc. During heavy rain storms it occasionally overflows its banks, causing considerable flooding of houses and streets. The latter has engaged the attention of the Corporation for several years.

3. (i) **CLOSET ACCOMMODATION, 1947.**

By the Senior Sanitary Inspector (Mr. H. Hornby).

Water-Closets.

The Borough—1946	....	....	....	....	11,156
Additional ; to existing buildings	....	....	....	....	15
Additional ; to new buildings	....	....	....	....	42
Additional ; by conversions	....	....	....	....	24
					<hr/>
Total—1947	....	....	....	....	11,237

Trough Closets.

The Borough—1946	....	....	....	....	166
Less number abolished	....	....	....	....	Nil
					<hr/>
Total—1947	....	....	....	....	166

Slop Water Closets.

The Borough—1946	....	....	....	....	21
Less number abolished	....	....	....	....	1
					<hr/>
Total—1947	....	....	....	....	20

Pail Closets. (including Chemical Closets).

The Borough—1946	....	....	....	....	30
Additional ; by alteration of privy closets	....	....	....	....	1
Additional ; to existing buildings	....	....	....	....	1
Total—1947	....	....	....	....	32

Privy Closets.

The Borough—1946 (106 structures)	....	....	....	184
Less number abolished or converted to W.C.'s or pail closets	....	....	....	83
Total—1947 (64 structures)	....	....	....	101
Total—1947 Closets of all types	....	....	....	11,556

The remarks concerning privies and trough closets made on page 46 of the Annual Report for 1937 still apply.

(ii) **PUBLIC CLEANSING.—This Section is by the Senior Sanitary Inspector (Mr. H. Hornby).**

The arrangements for the collection and disposal of house and trade refuse during 1947 were similar to those in force during the previous year, that is, collection by private contract, and disposal by direct labour.

Particulars of the contracts as they stood on the 31st December, 1947, are as follows :—

Contract No.	Ward	Estimated No. of houses and premises.	Estimated Annual Yield, Tons	Period of Contract		Annual Costs
				Commencement.	Termination	
1.	West	2,550	1,687	17/7/46	16/7/49	£1757
2.	Soothill	1,342	877	12/7/46	11/7/49	£541
3.	North	3,270	2,227	1/2/47	31/1/50	£1760
4.	East	3,013	2,025	1/7/46	30/6/49	£1100
5.	Birstall	2,322	1,552	1/1/47	31/12/47	£1820
	Totals	12,497	8,368	—	—	£6978

The estimated total amount of refuse dealt with during the year was 8,368 tons. This was disposed of as follows :—

				Tons
Controlled Tip—Soothill Wood Colliery ....	....			4,082
Controlled Tip—Nab Lane ....	....	....		4,286
Total				8,368

Note.—The foregoing estimated tonnages will no doubt have been reduced by such features as salvage and fuel economy.

The staff and forms of transport engaged upon collection and disposal were respectively :—

Collection :—

By Private Contract :

Ward	Motor Vehicles	Men inc. Dvrs.
Soothill } North	2	6
East	1	3
West	2 *	4 *
Birstall	1	3

Disposal :

By Direct Labour :

Tipmen

4

* 1 Vehicle only half time.

1 Driver " " "

Salvage :—

The quantities and values of materials salvaged during 1947, are as follows :—

By the Refuse Collection and Disposal Services :—

			Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	....	....	95	16	2	611	14	0
Kitchen Waste	....	....	49	7	0	52	8	0
Old Tins	....	....		17	2	20	5	2
Miscellaneous	....	....	25	8	2	56	9	6
Total	....	....	171	9	2	740	16	8

**(iii) SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.
WORK OF SANITARY INSPECTORS UNDER ARTICLE
27 OF THE SANITARY OFFICERS (OUTSIDE LONDON)
REGULATIONS, 1935.**

DESCRIPTION OF WORK CARRIED OUT : YEAR 1947.

Total number of Inspections and Re-Inspections made 16,156.

Details	Primary Inspection. Day	Re- Inspections. Day
Housing Consolidated Regs.	7	17
Re Sanitary Defects	1685	7355
Infectious Diseases	39	58
Verminous and dirty houses	90	143
„ houses fumigated	33	11
Overcrowding	95	39
Factories	114	182
Workplaces	4	—
Bakehouses	121	30
Drains inspected	158	85
Drains tested	97	10
Smoke Observations	5	—
Factories (Smoke Nuisance)....	4	3
Offensive Trades	6	9
Stables	11	9
Swine, fowls & other animals	16	9
Tents, Vans and Sheds	69	9
Tips, etc.	45	32
Schools	23	31
Sewers, etc.	46	56
Rats and Mice (Destruction)		
Act	116	303
Miscellaneous visits	3160	314
Slaughter houses	38	—
Meat Shops	97	—
Provision & other food shops	239	—
Fried fish and chip shops	203	—
Ice Cream Premises	115	—

Dairies and milk shops	210	—
Cowsheds	220	—
Markets	48	—
Samples :—		
Milk—Chemical exams.	110	—
,, —bact. exams	143	—
Ice Cream	21	—
Miscellaneous foods—		
chemical exams.	33	—
Rag Flock—chemical exams.	24	—
Swimming bath water—		
chem. and/or bact. exams.	4	—
Town's Water—		
Plumbo-Solvency	2	—
Totals	7451	8705

Informal Notices served	1,426
Informal Notices complied with	1,106
Statutory Notices served	153
Statutory Notices complied with	101
Prosecutions under Public Health Act	2
Number of complaints received and entered in complaint book	299

(iv) **SHOPS and OFFICES.**

No action was taken during the year under review. Apart from small premises the number of retail shops, as compared with the size and population of the Borough, is below the average, due, no doubt, to the fact that the shopping centres of the large neighbouring towns are readily available to the public of Batley. A very large majority of the retail shops in Batley employ, if any, not more than one or two assistants.

(v) **CAMPING SITES.**

During 1947 no sites in the Borough were used for camping purposes within the meaning of Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936. There were, however, several isolated moveable dwellings, and three exempted encampments in connection with travelling fairs, which were kept under observation.

(vi) **SMOKE ABATEMENT.**

The general position in relation to smoke abatement was stated at length in the Annual Reports for 1928 to 1934 ; and also on pages 44 to 46 of the Annual Report for 1936.

Comments were also made on pages 22 and 23 of the Annual Report for 1944, and these equally apply at the present time.

In no field of public health has progress lagged behind more, than in that of Smoke Abatement. Indeed, pollution of the atmosphere by soot, tar, and sulphur arising from both domestic and industrial sources, is worse than before the War, the reasons being dirty and poorer quality fuels, together with increased trade and less efficient plant, notwithstanding considerable extension during the past few years of electrification. And not only is the pollution from local sources serious, but the general state of atmospheric impurity is added to by contributions from the large and small industrial areas which surround Batley at every point of the compass. Furthermore, the general position is aggravated by the fact that the town is largely situate within a valley and has an unduly humid climate ; hence, on the one hand, it does not enjoy to the full the steady cleansing action of the winds, and, on the other, pollution in the lower atmosphere tends to be blanketed and held over the area.

The problem of a remedy is an extremely complicated one, both technically and economically, since there are certain other factors besides dirty fuel, the main local one being the multiplicity of textile mills containing dyeing plants requiring a high flow of low-pressure steam, and with very wide fluctuations in demand, thus rendering loads upon boilers so variable as to make furnace control, from a smoke abatement standpoint, extremely difficult.

Such, very briefly, are the facts : They seem to offer little encouragement, though it is interesting that the law is a long way in advance of local industrial practice, since it recognises no defence for the emission of black smoke in such quantity as to be a nuisance.

Whatever the future in this connection, it cannot be imagined that an intelligent community will, without strenuous protest, indefinitely tolerate the existing dirty state of the atmosphere, with all its resultant damage to health and property.

Meanwhile, the National Coal Board can give a useful lead by expediting measures to clean and improve fuels, which, as all consumers are aware, have certainly been dirty and highly smoke-productive during the past few years.

(vii) **SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.**

There is one public baths in the Borough, but no privately owned swimming baths or pools open to the public. Full particulars of the public baths were given on page 53 of the Annual Report for 1937.

The number of bathers during 1947 was 97,499, of which 58,262 were the general public, and 39,237 scholars. In addition there were 1,500 attendances during the summer by members of the Swimming Club.

Action taken to secure the satisfactory condition of the water in the swimming baths :—

During August four samples of water were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Wakefield, for bacteriological and chemical examinations. These consisted of two inlet samples and two outlet samples.

The following is a summary of the results of the examinations :—

(a) **Bacteriological Examinations:**

All the samples were satisfactory in that Presumptive B. Coli was in each case—None in 100 Ml. of water.

(b) **Chemical Examinations :**

- (i) pH. Value :—As compared with the Min. of Health Standard of pH. 7.6-8, the value of all the samples was pH. 7.0.
- (ii) Free Chlorine : As compared with the Min. of Health Standard of 0.2 - 0.5 parts of free chlorine in one million parts of water, all the samples contained 0.6 parts per million.

Considered as a whole the foregoing results were satisfactory.

(viii) **Eradication of bed bugs.**

The number of council houses found to be infested was 15 and other houses 55:

17 Council houses and 59 privately owned houses (including several brought over from the previous year) were disinfested by contact insecticide.

Although the problem of insect vermin continues to be a big one, there is, on the whole, a perceptible improvement, due, no doubt, to the availability of the more effective insecticides such as D.D.T. and Gammexane, which, besides being cheap, involve a minimum of risk in application. Indeed, these preparations offer such an excellent weapon that there no longer exists any real excuse for people and their houses being verminous, notwithstanding the many disadvantages of a high degree of overcrowding.

4. **SCHOOLS.**

There have been no special reports upon the sanitary conditions and water supply of schools during the year—all the schools being supplied with water from the Corporation mains. Action taken in respect of infectious diseases amongst school children has been on the lines of the Memo on Closure of, and Exclusion from, School, 1927.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1947 FOR THE BOROUGH OF BATLEY IN THE COUNTY OF YORKSHIRE.

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1937.

PART I OF THE ACT

1.—INSPECTIONS for purpose of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors)

Premises (1)	M/c line No. (2)	Number on Register (3)	Number of			M/c line No. (7)
			Inspections (4)	Written notices (5)	Occupiers prosecuted (6)	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	102	80	8	Nil	1
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	2	305	360	34	"	2
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	5	2	Nil	"	3
TOTAL ...		412	442	42	Nil	

2.—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases")

Particulars (1)	M/c line No. (2)	Number of cases in which defects were found			Number of cases in which prosecu- tions were instituted (7)	M/c line No. (8)
		Found (3)	Remedied (4)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (5)	By H.M. Inspector (6)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	4
Overcrowding (S. 2)	5	"	"	"	"	5
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	6	"	"	"	"	6
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	7	"	"	"	"	7
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	8	"	"	"	"	8
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)						
(a) Insufficient	9	3	1	"	"	9
(b) Unsuitable or defective	10	40	34	"	10	10
(c) Not separate for sexes	11	2	3	"	1	11
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	12	3	3	"	Nil	12
TOTAL	60	48	41	Nil	11	60

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK—(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work (1)	M/c line No. (2)	Section 110			Section 111			M/c line No. (9)
		No. of out- workers in Aug. list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c) (3)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (4)	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists (5)	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises (6)	Notices served (7)	Prosecu- tions (8)	
Wearing apparel— Making, etc.	13	5	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	13
Cleaning and Washing	14	Nil	Nil	"	"	"	"	14
Textile Weaving	43	1	"	"	"	"	"	43
TOTAL	70	6	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	70

HOUSING.**GENERAL REPORT UPON HOUSING ACTIVITIES
IN THE BOROUGH.**

The position was described on pages 31 to 33 of the Annual Report for 1939, and the remarks made therein apply with equal force to-day.

The Borough Surveyor, Mr. T. Mossop, has supplied the following information :—

Housing 1947.

52 Subsidy Houses were completed by the Corporation during 1947, including houses on the Healey Lane Estate (32), Carlinghow (14), Halifax Road (6), and our full complement of 100 prefabricated bungalows were completed during the year.

17 Non-Subsidy Houses were completed by private enterprise during the past year.

ACTION UNDER HOUSING ACT, 1936.

No Closing or Demolition Orders were made during the year, although there are a large number of sub-standard houses in the town which are unfit to such a degree as to warrant such action, but which it is impracticable to carry out having regard to the acute housing shortage that prevails.

Accordingly, reliance from this Department's standpoint has had to be placed on securing the maximum attention to disrepair of existing housing accommodation, and with this object in view, a considerable number of Sanitary and Abatement Notices were served upon private landlords.

As a result thereof, much valuable work has been carried out, though insufficient to overcome the serious depreciation which arose from enforced neglect during the war-years, and more recently aggravated by restrictions on labour and materials, low rentals, and high building costs. Indeed, the problem of privately owned working-class houses in the older industrial towns being once again put into a proper state of repair, presents a sombre picture which must in the end engage the serious attention of the State, since the existing low rentals simply cannot meet the financial burdens imposed by extensive repair-work, let alone improvements.

As regards new housing, the 451 new houses completed or now in course of erection by the local authority and private enterprise since the conclusion of the War, constitute a useful, if only moderate beginning, and which it is hoped promises greater progress for the future towards the satisfactory re-housing of that section of the public who are suffering very seriously indeed through overcrowding, or the dilapidation or unfitness of the houses they are at present compelled to live in.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD, by Mr. Hornby.

(a) **MILK SUPPLY.**—The action taken with regard to milk was as follows :—

- (1) Inspection of farms and dairies pursuant to the provision of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.
- (2) The taking of samples of milk for bacteriological examination.
- (3) The issue of licences pursuant to the provisions of the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936 to 1946.

(1) **Inspection of farms and dairies pursuant to the provisions of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.**

The number of dairy farms in the Borough at the end of the year under review was 25.

The total number of inspections of cowsheds was 220 and improvements were carried out in 3 instances. One new cowshed was constructed. As regards dairies and milk-shops, 210 inspections were made and improvements carried out in 1 instance.

(2) **The taking of samples of milk for bacteriological examination.**

The total number of samples examined for the department at the Public Health Laboratory, Wakefield, was 154, of which 143 were taken by the Corporation's Sanitary Inspectors, and 11 by other Officers. The results of the examinations were as follows :—

T.T. Milk : Of 11 samples examined, 6 satisfied the methylene blue test, and 5 did not satisfy the test.

Accredited Milk : Of 19 samples examined, 12 satisfied the methylene blue test and 7 did not satisfy the test,

Pasteurised Milk : Of 35 samples examined, 33 satisfied the methylene blue test and 2 did not satisfy the test, whilst 32 samples satisfied the phosphatase test, and 3 did not satisfy the test.

Heat Treated Milk (Other than pasteurised) :

Of 16 samples examined, 12 satisfied the methylene blue test, and 4 did not satisfy the test, whilst 5 satisfied the phosphatase test, and 2 did not satisfy the test.

Ordinary (ungraded) Milk : Of 73 samples examined, 43 satisfied the methylene blue test and 30 did not satisfy the test.

General Remarks : Summarising the foregoing results nearly 32% of all samples examined by the various recognised tests were unsatisfactory, as against 22% for the previous year. Such results indicate a continued need for the bacteriological control of the public milk supply, and for a higher standard of dairy hygiene and practice by the trade generally, especially as regards Ordinary (ungraded) Milk.

(3) **The issue of licences pursuant to the provisions of the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936 to 1946.**

The numbers of licences in force during 1947 were as follows :—

(a) **Tuberculin Tested Milk.**

Producers Licences granted by the			
West Riding County Council	....		2
Dealers' Retailing Licences	....	....	10
Supplementary Licences	....	....	4

(b) **Pasteurised Milk.**

Pasteurisers' Licences	....	....	1
Dealers' Retailing Licences	....	....	2
Supplementary Licences	....	....	5

(c) **Accredited Milk.**

Producers' Licences granted by the			
West Riding County Council	....		4

(b) **MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.**

(By Mr. H. Hornby)

During 1947, 38 visits were made to slaughterhouses ; 97 visits to meat shops ; 48 visits to the market ; and 239 visits to provision and other food stores.

The total number of carcasses and their organs examined in local slaughterhouses was 82 all being cottagers' pigs slaughtered on licences granted by the Food Executive Officer.

Over 2 tons 6 cwts. of diseased, unsound or unwholesome meat and other foods were condemned as unfit for human food.

Following the institution early in 1940 of the existing system of centralised slaughtering, all slaughtering ceased in local private slaughter houses, except for cottagers' pigs slaughtered on licences granted by the Food Executive Officer.

Details of Food Condemned, 1947.

	lbs.	ozs.		lbs.	ozs.
Bacon	11	2	Pears (Tinned)	8	2
Pork (including offal)	30	0	Peaches (Tinned)	11	0
Beef	90	0	Pineapple (Tinned)	1	0
Rabbits	64	0	Tomatoes (Tinned)	56	4
Chopped Ham (Tinned)....	1	8	Dried Prunes	29	0
Luncheon Meat (Tinned)	5	15½	Jam	43	0
Corned Beef (Tinned)	12		Marmalade	5	0
Roast Beef (Tinned)	51	12	Golden Syrup	1	0
Ham Loaf (Tinned)	11½		Mince meat	14	
Beef Loaf (Tinned)	12		Beans (Tinned)	30	11
Pork (Tinned)	12	0	Baked Beans (Tinned) ...	16	0
Ox Tongue (Tinned)	6	0	Beetroot (Tinned)	2	0
Stewed Steak (Tinned)....	21	0	Carrots (Tinned)	5	11
Pork Sausage (Tinned)....	1	14	Potatoes (Tinned)	1	12
Sausage (Tinned)	14	11	Parsnips (Tinned)	10	0
Irish Stew (Tinned)	16	0	Peas (Tinned)	36	2
Soup (Tinned)	202	12½	Sauce	2	8
Steak & Kidney Pudding (Tinned)	5	0	Pickles	1	14
Chicken (Tinned)	3	5	Vegetables (Tinned)	1	0
Meat & Vegetable (Tinned)	12	8	Natural Flour	2940	0
Beef Extract Cubes	2	0	Turog Flour	280	0
Minced Beef (Tinned)	60	12	Biscuits	2	8
Hake (Tinned)	4	11	Flaked Barley	10	8
Salmon (Tinned)	14	12	Semolina	25	0
Crayfish (Tinned)	8		Spaghetti	1	0
Mackerel (Tinned)	15		Shredded Wheat	2	10
Pilchards (Tinned)	8	14	Barley Pudding	3	0
Sardines (Tinned)	17	0	Sweet Pudding	1	0
Fish Paste (Tinned)	7		Treacle Pudding	10	
Fishcakes (Tinned)	28	0	Pudding Mixture	4	8
Butter	74	8	Table Dessert	4	2
Cheese	46	0	Dessert Mould	3	8
Evaporated & Condensed Milk (Tinned)	180	5½	Flavouring Essence	8	
Dried Milk	18	8	Jelly	8	
Apricots (Tinned)	23	14	Sugar	210	8
Apples (Tinned)	105	0	Icing Sugar	57	0
Grape Fruit (Tinned)	9	4	Hydrol (sugar substitute) ..	28	8
Grape Fruit Juice (Tinned)	76	4	Dried Eggs	5	
Orange Juice (Tinned)	91	8	Eggs (127) approx.	18	0
Orange Squash	1	0			
Plums (Tinned)	5	1	Total—2 tons, 6 cwt.s. 0 qrs. 25 lbs. 8 ozs.		
				5177	8

(c) **ADULTERATION, ETC.**
FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1927.

(This section is by the Senior Sanitary Inspector—
 Mr. H. Hornby).

During the year under review, 143 samples of milk and miscellaneous foods and drugs, as detailed in the appended Table I, were purchased and submitted to the Public Analyst, who certified 136 samples to be genuine, 3 adulterated, and 4 unsatisfactory. This gives an adulteration figure of 4.9% as compared with 5.88% for the previous year.

Particulars of any administrative action taken in respect of samples adulterated are given in Table II.

A further comparison shows that of the 110 milk samples analysed 3 were adulterated, which gives an adulteration figure for milk of 2.73% as compared with 3.80% for the previous year.

On reference to Table III, which gives the average composition of milk samples, it will be seen that the average fat content was 3.66% as compared with 3.65% for the previous year.

A particularly interesting feature about milk was that, in 17 instances, although the solids—not—fat content fell below the statutory minimum of 8.5%, such samples were proved genuine by the freezing test.

TABLE I.

Particulars of Foods and Drugs and Results of Analysis.

Sample	Formal	In-formal	Genuine	Adult-erated	Unsatisfactory	Total
Milk	110	—	107	3	—	110
Coffee	—	1	1	—	—	1
Sugar	—	1	1	—	—	1
Flavouring Essence	—	2	2	—	—	2
Cake Mixture	—	1	1	—	—	1
Ground Ginger	—	1	1	—	—	1
Gelatine	—	2	2	—	—	2
Butter	—	1	1	—	—	1
Curry Powder	—	1	1	—	—	1
Pepper	—	1	1	—	—	1
Batter Mix	—	1	1	—	—	1
Malt Vinegar	—	1	1	—	—	1
Oats	—	1	1	—	—	1
Cooking Fat	—	1	1	—	—	1
Cocoa	—	1	1	—	—	1
Egg Powder	—	1	1	—	—	1
Junket	—	2	2	—	—	2
Semolina	—	1	1	—	—	1
Salad Oil	—	1	1	—	—	1
Shredded Carrot Soup	—	1	1	—	—	1
Jelly Crystals	—	1	1	—	—	1
Barley	—	1	1	—	—	1
Malt Extract Tablets	—	1	1	—	—	1
Cheese	—	1	1	—	—	1
Sausage & Sausage Meat	—	7	3	—	4	7
	110	33	136	3	4	143

TABLE II.

Administrative action taken in respect of samples reported by the Public Analyst to be not genuine.

Spl. No.	Nature of sample and result of analysis.		Remarks.
700	Milk—Fat	2.83%	Producer/Retailer cautioned.
	Solids not fat	8.75%	
713	Milk—Fat	2.80%	Retailer prosecuted. Fined £3 ; costs 10/6d.
	Solids not fat	7.80%	
750	Milk—Fat	3.42%	Producer/Retailer prosecuted. Fined £4 ; costs 10/6d.
	Solids not fat	8.02%	
807	Sausage—Meat content	37.7%	Manufacturer/Vendor cautioned.
808	Sausage Meat—Meat content	32.6%	Manufacturer/Vendor cautioned.
809	Sausage—Meat content	28.5%	Manufacturer/Vendor cautioned.
813	Sausage—Meat content	35.1%	Manufacturer/Vendor cautioned.

TABLE III.
Monthly Average Composition of Milk Samples.

Month.	No. of Samples.	Analytical Data.	
		Average Milk Fat per cent.	Average Non-fatty solids per cent.
January	4	3.15	8.93
February	6	3.61	8.65
March	11	3.55	8.64
April	6	3.60	8.50
May	15	3.55	8.64
June	11	3.39	8.61
July	20	3.83	8.62
August	6	3.86	8.50
September	13	3.75	8.57
October	6	3.88	8.56
November	6	3.54	8.64
December	6	4.12	8.85
Average for the year 1947		3.66	8.63
Average for the year 1946		3.65	8.61
Average for the year 1945		3.72	8.55
Average for the year 1944		3.61	8.69
Average for the year 1943		3.65	8.61
Requirements of the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939		3.00	8.50

ICE CREAM (Heat Treatment, etc.) REGULATIONS, 1947 and 1948. 21 Samples of ice cream were bacteriologically examined at the Public Health Laboratory, Wakefield, by the Methylene Blue Test (M.R.C. Method) and the results were as follows :—

Grade 1—12 Samples.
 „ 2— 8 Samples.
 „ 3— 1 Sample.
 „ 4— 0 Samples.

RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911-1928.

As a considerable amount of rag flock is manufactured in the Borough, the results of examinations of 24 samples taken during 1947 are given in the following table :—

Sample No.	Date taken	Amount of Chlorine in form of Soluble Chlorides.	Remarks
314	12-3-47	24 parts per 100,000	Satisfactory
315	"	24 "	"
316	"	15 "	"
317	"	12 "	"
318	12-5-47	18 "	"
319	"	17 "	"
320	"	14 "	"
321	"	10 "	"
322	7-7-47	26 "	"
323	"	20 "	"
324	"	18 "	"
325	"	14 "	"
326	"	12 "	"
327	"	14 "	"
328	"	16 "	"
329	"	22 "	"
330	10-11-47	28 "	"
331	"	22 "	"
332	"	26 "	"
333	"	22 "	"
334	"	22 "	"
335	"	22 "	"
336	"	26 "	"
337	"	22 "	"

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.
Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the year 1947.

DISEASE.	Total Cases Notified	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.											Cases Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths	
		Under 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	5-10 years	10-15 years	15-20 years	20-35 years	35-45 years	45-65 years			65 and over
Smallpox	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	18
Scarlet Fever	20	—	1	1	—	—	5	6	—	2	—	—	—	—	6
Diphtheria	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	15	—	1	—	1	—	2	1	1	3	2	—	4	—	6
Whooping Cough	90	10	7	6	13	23	30	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
Measles	282	12	28	49	44	57	88	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other Diseases generally notifiable:															
Erysipelas	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ac. Anterior Poliomyelitis	6	—	—	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pemphigus Neonatorum	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other diseases notifiable locally	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	430	24	37	61	59	84	126	12	3	8	6	4	6	44	21

(All Forms)

35

(All Forms)

2. **SMALLPOX.**—No case occurred during the year.

SCARLET FEVER.—20 cases were notified during the year. The type generally was mild. No death occurred.

DIPHTHERIA.—16 cases were notified during the year as against 12 the previous year. No death occurred.

The following persons were immunised against Diphtheria :—

150 Children under school age.

63 School children.

This brings the total number of attendances from January, 1935, when the scheme was originally inaugurated to December, 1947, to 13,938.

The prophylactic used was T.A.F.—3 injections of 1 c.c.

ENTERIC FEVER (including **PARATYPHOID**).—Two cases were notified during the year.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.—No case occurred during the year.

PNEUMONIA (Acute Primary and Acute Influenzal).—15 cases were notified during the year compared with 33 cases during the previous year. 6 were removed to hospital for treatment. There were 20 deaths from pneumonia (all forms)

MEASLES.—There were 282 cases notified during the year. No death occurred.

There has been no local action taken in regard to the use of Measles serum for prophylaxis or attenuation.

WHOOPIING COUGH.—There were 90 cases of Whooping Cough notified during the year. One death occurred.

ERYSIPELAS.—There were 5 cases notified compared with 7 during the previous year. One case was removed to hospital. There was no death.

notifications

of Ophthal-

7.

Total Admission	Death
—	—

was notified

Six notifica-

the result

DISEASES

through the

cluded either

....	0.05
....	4.2
....	1.2
tions	6.2
....	0.5

3. TUBERCULOSIS.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925

No action was taken or called for during 1947.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936, Section 172.

No action was taken or called for during 1947.

4. TUBERCULOSIS IN BATLEY, 1947.

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non Respiratory		Respiratory		Non Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
15	2	1	1	2	1	1	—	1
25	1	4	—	1	3	1	—	—
35	4	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
45	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
55	—	1	—	—	4	—	—	1
65 & upwards	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals	9	7	2	6	12	2	1	2

The relationship between notification of tuberculosis and deaths from the disease is shown in the following table, which covers the period between January 1st, 1913, and December 31st, 1947.

Death before notification....	138	Death 6 months after	....	18
Death 1 month, or under		Death 7 months after	....	19
after notification	.... 193	Death 8 months after	....	12
Death 2 months after	.... 60	Death 9 months after	....	7
Death 3 months after	.... 40	Death 10 months after	....	6
Death 4 months after	.... 21	Death 11 months after	....	10
Death 5 months after	.... 19	Deaths 12 months and over	211	

The ratio of non-notified tuberculosis deaths to total tuberculosis deaths during 1947 was 3 to 17 or 17.6%.

It has not been necessary to take any action concerning wilful neglect or refusal to notify Tuberculosis.

Housing conditions of patients notified to be suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis during the 28 years 1919 to 1947, were as follows :—

Years	Notifica- tions		Type of House		Occupants									Houses with more than one Patient Notified		Living Rooms					Bedrooms					Sleeping Accommodation for Patients			
	M.	F.	B. to B.	Single Through	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 and over			1	2	3	4	5	6 and over	1	2	3	4 and over	Separate Room	Shared Room	Separate Bed	Shared Bed
1919 to 1947 (inclusive)	525	436	389	208	335	8	118	202	192	164	96	64	36	52	108	185	314	218	119	61	35	284	416	194	36	282	654	504	432
Year 1947	11	13	4	6	14	...	1	5	7	6	2	3	...	...	—	8	14	1	1	...	...	3	10	10	1	12	12	14	10

